THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1864. NO. 199.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month	$5 00
" 3 months	15 00
" 6 months	25 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	5 00
" 6 months	10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Having connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING [illegible] and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY PROGRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28.—An official dispatch from Gen. Lee last night says the enemy crossed Rowanty creek, below Burgess' mill and forced back our cavalry. In the afternoon Heth attacked them and at first drove them, but found them in too strong force. Afterwards the enemy attacked Heth and were repulsed. They still hold the Plank road at Burgess' mill. Heth took some colors and prisoners. The movement of the enemy against our left to-day, was repulsed. Two attacks upon our lines were made—one between the Henrico Poor House and the Charles City road, and the other on the Williamsburg road. Several hundred prisoners and four stands of colors were captured. Our loss very slight.

On the 25th, Col. Mosby, near Bunker's Hill, captured Brig. Gen. Duffie, several other prisoners, a number of horses, and killed a number of the enemy. He sustained no loss.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—Last night about dark the enemy charged our works on the Baxter road, capturing a small portion of them, from which, however, they were quickly dislodged with loss of about a dozen prisoners. Our loss small. Lieut. Col. Harrison and Wise, of Wise's brigade, were captured by the enemy. About ten o'clock last night the enemy charged our works on the Jerusalem plank road, capturing a part of our picket line and driving in the rest of it. About twelve o'clock however, the line was re-established. In the fight yesterday evening on the Boydton plank road, below here, we took three battle flags from the enemy. About two hundred prisoners were taken yesterday. Nothing heard from below this morning. The enemy's cavalry are on a raid towards the Southside Railroad.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

Town Meeting.

At the request of the chairman we cheerfully insert the following notice for a meeting of citizens on Monday next. We trust that there may be a full attendance of all citizens who may be able to contribute liberally to the relief of those for whom it is called:

The citizens of Raleigh are requested to assemble at an adjourned meeting on Monday next at 4 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House.

The object of the meeting is to adopt and execute such plans and measures as may contribute to the relief of the poor and needy during the inclement season that is now impending, and also to aid all the citizens in procuring necessary supplies and provisions at a reasonable price. It is hoped that the attendance will be full. The suffering is already great, it may be alleviated and in a considerable degree prevented, by judicious and well-timed efforts on the part of those who are now beyond the reach of want. A wholesome degree of self-denial on their part would enable them to contribute material aid to an object at once charitable and patriotic.

Let a strenuous effort be made.

Oct 28-2t JOHN H. BRYAN, Chairman.

Three more Yankees, who escaped from Florence, were arrested at Wadesborough last Monday week.

DISLOYALTY IN FORSYTH.—"We learn from a gentleman just from Forsyth county, that it is estimated there that about four hundred of the officers and men belonging to the Home Guards of that county have gone with the intention of going into the lines of the enemy, since the recent call. May all disloyal men follow them is our sincere wish."

We find the above in the Greensboro' *Way of the World*, of the 20th instant, and merely notice it in order to correct the misrepresentation.

Ever since the commencement of the war, Forsyth County has been misrepresented and slandered, her good deeds generally being overlooked by her defamers. We have repeatedly stated that the citizens of this county always quietly submitted to every call for men made, fully as much so as any county in the State, until her population, composed mostly of farmers, is very much depleted. The soldiers' families, too, under the management of our worthy County Agent, have been as well, if not better, provided for than in most counties in the State. That we have men among us upon whom the burthens of the war have fallen extremely heavy, causing some dissatisfaction, and that we have our share of deserters, as every county in every State has, we do not deny. But false charges and wholesale misrepresentations should not go unrebuked. Forsyth may have sins enough to atone for, without being charged with those of others.

We have been informed that the stampede refered to in the article above from the Greensboro' "World," consisted of about 100 or 200 men, from Randolph, Davidson, Guilford and Forsyth. We have not ascertained the exact number from Forsyth, but learn there were some 25 or 30, the balance from the other counties, mostly from Guilford, the whole expedition being headed by a magistrate from Guilford, an original secessionist and rampant war man, so long as he could keep his carcase out of danger, which is the case with many others who do not practice what they preach. The above are the facts, as we have been informed. We did not allude to the matter last week, because there were many conflicting rumors, and we believed, at the time, very much exaggerated.

Another stampeding party, all mounted on horseback, numbering twenty-three persons, were arrested at Love's Meeting House, in this county, on Monday night last, and brought to Winston,—all from Guilford county, save two from this county, we are creditably informed.—*Salem Press.*

[And must Holden, the *Standard* or *Progress* be held responsible for the escape of original secessionists who are flying from service in a war they clamored to get up and have done all in their power to continue? Such is the logic of some of the Administration papers, but when they ascertain that it is their secession friends that are running away, we suppose the tune will change.—ED. PROGRESS.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes,
N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

HOOD'S LATE OPERATIONS.

The following letters give us nothing later from Hood's army than what we have already published, but the details of his operations will be found interesting:

JACKSONVILLE, Ala., Oct 16, 1864.—I do not now precisely remember at what point my last letter left the army of Gen. Hood, but the story of his extraordinary flank movement is so interesting that portions of it repeated will be read with avidity by your readers.

After the unfortunate attack upon Altoona by French's division, of Stewart's corps, in which that rash and precipitate but gallant General had 900 men killed, wounded and captured, the army obliqued to the left, left Rome on the right, and did not again strike the railroad until it reached the vicinity of Dalton. Here Gen. Hood attacked and carried the enemy's works, the town, garrison and stores. The first impressions of this battle only are at hand, and no effort at details would now be correct. From thence our army appears to have marched back to Resaca, ten miles, destroying the railroad, and, at the time I write, that place is either in our hands or closely invested.

There was two cavalry engagements near Rome on Wednesday and Thursday, in which Armstead's and Harrison's brigades were engaged and defeated by a superior force of the enemy. For the number of men engaged, our loss was severe, but we inflicted a heavy loss upon the enemy. And this comprises all the fighting that has taken place recently. Our reverses at Altoona and Rome are two-fold more than made up by the success of the main army at Dalton, and the effectual cutting of the enemy's communication between Atlanta and Chattanooga. We must have destroyed all of fifty miles of that railroad.

The march of Gen. Hood's army from Palmetto to Dalton has been very rapid. The distance is all of 140 miles, which was passed over in thirteen days. It was the intention of Sherman to so strongly fortify Atlanta that a small garrison could successfully resist a legion of assailants, to re-organize and recruit his army from the new draft of 500,000, and when autumn leaves were falling, march down the Macon and Western Railroad, and force our army into South-western Georgia. It was the impression among all his subalterns that he would winter in Macon, and there either dictate peace, or in the spring take the field for further aggressive movements. His plans were not all matured, however, else there was some difference betwixt him and Lincoln: for he left his army and went to Washington for the purpose of consultation. He was either there or on the road when Gen. Hood struck his rear just above Marietta.

Whether Sherman has the transportation and the rations to make a move to the rear of Hood, will be determined in the future. Of one thing for a certainty, Gen. Hood has thrown everything upon the turn of a single die. If he is successful, all northern Georgia will be cleared of the enemy, and the situation reversed back to what it was when Johnson retreated from Dalton. If otherwise, let conjecture say the rest.

The country in all this region around about is the poorest in the South. This little town has, no doubt, more life in it than was ever known before. Heavy army wagons, and artillery are crowding through the narrow and badly laid off streets. No doubt, the old citizens are startled from their customary ease and indolence, by all this stir and noise, and will hail the day when war's rude alarms die away and will be heard no more forever.

It is surrounded by mountains, "rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun," and populated by a people primitive in all their ideas and habits. But the mountains abound in iron ore and coal mines which are extensively worked by men of wealth from Selma and Mobile.

The Selma and Rome Railroad is completed to Blue Mountain, a distance of one hundred and ten miles, and the rest of the road, fifty miles, is all graded and ready for the iron. It would have long since been completed had it not been for this war. Let us hope that this extensive scope of country, now so poor and worthless, under the benign influence of internal improvements, freedom from Yankee rule, and the blessings of independence, will soon appear as if it had come from the regenerating hand of the Creator.

But if we lose the great stake for which we are now contending, with the skill of the Saxon and the courage of the Indian, these mountains will become the fastnesses of our best born children, from which they will sally forth ever and anon, and strike a manly blow for freedom and for fame.

STANHOPE.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala., Oct. 17, 1864.—Events crowd so thick and fast, that it is difficult indeed to distinguish them one from the other, and still forward—Northward, onward—goes the army of Tennessee.

The railroad from Big Shanty to Ringgold is well destroyed. It is true that some of the garrisons at intermediate points were marched around, but Dalton, Tilton and several other important points have been taken. Gen. Hood reached the former place on Thursday last, and demanded an unconditional surrender, granting Col. Johnson five minutes to haul down his flag. The Colonel begged for his negro garrison, that they would be treated as prisoners of war—that private property would be respected—that officers should be paroled, &c.—all of which, in consequence of his soldiers being our slaves, was peremptorily refused, and at the expiration of the five minutes, "the glorious old flag" trailed in the dust and Southern banners were unfurled upon the forts and upon the houses of Dalton. The negroes were eight hundred in number and the white men two hundred and fifty, making over one thousand in all. They were rigged out in full Yankee uniforms. The darkies were at once stripped of their overcoats and boots by our boys, and put to work burning cross ties and twisting rails. It must have been two days before that, when Tilton, with three hundred and fifty prisoners, was taken.

As soon as Dalton fell, the army resumed the march towards Chattanooga, and the last heard from it, the right rested at Lafayette, and the left at Ringgold. It is not thought, however, that Chattanooga will be attacked, as Gen. Hood is endeavoring to economize the lives of his soldiers as much as possible in Northern Georgia for the purpose of being more effective in our adjoining State of Tennessee. The opinion is universal that he will speedily cross that river at a point below Chattanooga and march towards Nashville.

Gen. Sherman won the reputation both among his own people and ours, that he was a great strategist; but in the recent operations, General Hood completely out-generaled him. A division of cavalry under Armstead, was sent to the Coosa, near Rome, to which point it was known the Yankee army was marching for the purpose of intercepting ours. Our army had, however, already passed North. When the cavalry came in sight, the Yankee army, thinking it the advance of Gen. Hood, deployed in regular lines of battle, posted reserves, flankers, threw up breastworks, etc. The cavalry skirmished and fought for two days before their real strength was found out, when the Yankee army advance and routed them, of course. But while they won the victory over the little squadron, Hood gained four days' march upon them, for they were obliged to fall back to Kingston, and from thence go up the road.

It is to be regretted that Gen. Hood's army is so badly provided with blankets and shoes in this extraordinary movement. Whole regiments are barefooted, while blankets with any of the men is rather the exception than the rule. And there are some regiments who have not been paid in fifteen months! Of course, then, the men have nothing in the way of money, with which to purchase clothing themselves. There are many hundreds of men here and in camp at Blue Mountain, for the want of proper outfits. They are full of enthusiasm and anxious to join the advancing army, but are kept back by the cause indicated. The wind is already cold and chilling in these mountains, and unless the country promptly forwards these supplies, or Gen. Hood goes into Tennessee and Kentucky and captures them, there will be great suffering among his troops.

But there can be no excuse for the Government in not paying off the men. The officers and men on post duty, the detailed men at home, the contractors, the quartermasters; in fact, everybody save the poor soldier in the ranks, are promptly paid. It is enough to arouse the indignation of the whole country. But there is not a murmur among these immortal heroes. They press forward to danger and to liberty hatless, coatless, bootless, moneyless, ready to endure all and to brave all, for the sake of a more blessed boon than all these—LIBERTY!

STANHOPE.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the PROGRESS, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscibers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorally, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 16, 1864.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.
October 25-dtd W. J. SAUNDERS.

Confederate, Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and Salisbury Watchman please copy and send accounts to W. J. S., Raleigh.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $6,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Oct 28.

APPLES—Green	$12
Dried	$20
BACON—Hog round	$6 50
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$5
BEANS	$3
BUTTER	$6 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel	$100
CHICKENS	$3@5
COFFEE	$15
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$2 00
FLOUR—	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$6
GEESE	$5
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
SYRUP	$10
MEAL—	$25 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOS—Sweet	$8@10
" Irish	$20
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$30
RAGS	25c
RICE	$1 00
RYE	$30
SALT—	$50 00
SUGAR—Brown	$10
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$4 50
WHEAT	$30

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 12-tf

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to
Oct 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at	7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at	1 P M
" " N C R R " "	11 A M
Western, " " "	11 A M
Augusta, " " "	11 A M
Fayettiville, " "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at	11 A M
Summervil'e, Wednesdays at	5 P M
Leachburg, " at	12 M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" " N C R R, at	9 P M
Western, " " at	9 P M
Augusta, " " at	9 P M
Fayetteville, at	12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	3 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays. at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	9 A M
Leachburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 3 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the only charges for advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines solid, make a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Rev. A. D. BLACKWOOD will preach a Masonic Funeral on the 5th Sabbath in the present month, of I. MATTHEWS, at the late residence of said Matthews, seven miles Northwest of Raleigh.

Masons are invited by the widow to attend.
Oct. 18-td.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

1 HERRING FIRE PROOF IRON SAFE, LARGE size.
CREECH & LITCHFORD
Oct 28-4t Com. Merchants & Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS BY THE BALE OR piece.
N. C. Grey Cassimeres.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Oct 28-4t Com. Merchants & Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT—
20 Doz. 12x14 inch Mill Saw Files.
10 " 12x14 inch Horse Shoe Rasps.
100 " Hand Saw Files.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Oct 28-4t Com. Merchants & Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.
Oct 18-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, of sufficient capacity for a large family.
Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.
Oct 18-tf

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.
Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
MILLER & RICHARDSON.
Sept 26-tf

FOR SALE

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS. Bullion and Coin.
Confederate Bonds.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.
Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I WILL ATTEND at my office in the City of Raleigh, on the days named in this notice, to receive the property or general tax due the Confederate government for the year 1864.

To prevent confusion and insure dispatch the tax payers will attend at my office on the days appointed for the districts in which they respectively reside.

Swift Creek district on		Monday,	14	Nov. 1864.
Panther Branch	do	Tuesday	15	do
Barney Jones	do	Wednesday	16	do
Buckhorn & Newhill	do	Thursday	17	do
White Oak & Beaver Creek	do	Friday	18	do
Crabtree & Cary	do	Saturday	19	do
House's Creek	do	Monday	21	do
Lick Creek & Kitt's Creek	do	Tuesday	22	do
Fish Dam	do	Wednesday	23	do
New Light	do	Thursday	24	do
Barton's Creek	do	Friday	25	do
St Matthew's & St Marks	do	Saturday	26	do
Wake Forest	do	Monday	28	do
Cross Roads	do	Tuesday	29	do
Little River & Buffaloe	do	Wednesday	30	do
Marks' Creek	do	Thursday	31	do
St Mary's	do	Friday	1	Dec. 1864
Raleigh, from Monday to Wednesday			13	do

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Oct 27-w3t Collector for Wake County.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE price of Gas will be $20 per thousand feet. At the present price of rosin, freights and iron, it costs the Company $37.50 per thousand feet to make it.
Oct 26-dtd WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.
Oct 6-d4t&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, decd., sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in any funds that can be used in settling the estate, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters. SOL. WIGGINS,
Oct 10-dtd* Executor.

AXES! AXES! AXES!

WE WILL PAY FROM $5 TO $7 FOR OLD AXES, or will put steel in one axe for two old ones.
5 and 6 inch STOVE PIPE made to order
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Oct 26-1w North State Iron and Brass Works.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LOT OF NEW STOVE PIPE AT
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Oct 27-2t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible] N. C.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1864.

Gen. Beauregard's New Command.

Gen. Beauregard's headquarters were at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 17th. [illegible] [illegible] has issued an address to the army and people calling upon them to rally to his assistance for the redemption of their country. Gen. Beauregard's command consists of the Military Division of the West, east of the Mississippi river, comprising the Department of Tennessee and Georgia—commanded by Gen. J. B. Hood, and the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana—commanded by Lt. General Richard Taylor; which Generals will retain command of their respective Departments, having orders for the necessary discharge of their duties.

Gen. B. closes his appeal as follows:

The army of Sherman still defiantly holds the city of Atlanta, he can and must be driven from it. It is only for the good people of Georgia and surrounding States to speak the word, and the work is done.

We have abundance of provisions, and there are men enough in the country, liable and able for service to accomplish the result. To all such, I earnestly appeal to report promptly to their respective commands, and let those who cannot go, see to it that none remain at home who are able to strike a blow in this critical and decisive hour.

To those soldiers of the army who are absent from their commands without leave, I appeal in the name of their brave comrades, with whom they have in the past so often shared the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battle-field, to return at once to their duty. To all such as shall report to their respective commands in response to this appeal within the next thirty days, an amnesty is hereby granted.

My appeal is to every one of all classes and conditions, to come forward freely, cheerfully, and with good heart to the work that lies before us.

My countrymen! respond to this call as you have done in days that have passed, and with the blessing of a kind and overruling Providence the enemy shall be driven from your soil, the security of your wives and daughters from the insults and the outrages of a brutal foe shall be established, soon to be followed by a permanent and honorable peace. The claims of home and country, wives and children, uniting with the demands of honor and patriotism, summon us to the battle-field; we cannot, dare not, will not fail to respond.

Full of hope and confidence, I come to join you in your struggle, share your privations, and with your brave and true men, to strike the blow that will bring success to our arms, triumph to our cause, and peace to our country.

Death of Gen. Ramseur.

The death of this heroic and gallant young officer will cause a feeling of sadness throughout the State. Of the sad event the Petersburg *Express* says:

The death of this gallant young officer reaches us through an official dispatch from Sheridan, published in the Northern journals of the 21st. He died on the morning of Friday, the 20th, from a wound in the bowels. We are not surprised at this melancholy result, since physicians have always been of the opinion, that not one in a thousand similarly wounded, ever recover.

The loss of Gen. Ramseur will be severely felt. He has always sustained a high reputation in the army, and good officers can now be illy spared, after the loss of so many. Gen. Ramseur was a native of North Carolina, and possessed a thorough education, having graduated at West Point with distinction. He had not attained to his 30th year, but had made for himself a name which will keep his memory fresh in the recollection of all who admire patriotism and gallant deeds.

A New Hymn Book.—We are indebted to the Rev. Wm. E. Pell, the compiler, for a copy of a new Hymn Book—"The Southern Zion's Songster."—*Exchange.*

And is "Zion's holy hill" to be separated, divided, and made to minister to the passions and prejudices of men? "Southern Zion!" Is there a Northern Zion? The same species of fanaticism that tolerates "Beecher's gospel" may patronize a "Southern Zion's Songster," but that the holy hill in Jerusalem should be coupled in sacred song with the "Northern" and "Southern" passions of the present day is disgusting in the extreme. How long will it be before partisan fanaticism will create or "compile," a "Southern" Bible and a "Northern" Bible?

Startling, if True!—An exchange stops the press to announce the important fact that a gentleman just from Richmond, states that he saw an intelligent officer of the army, who told him it was currently reported in the city, that intelligence had been received by a citizen there, to the effect that his cousin, who had just returned from a secret expedition, had heard from the most unquestionable source, that a man had been heard to say recently, that an officer high in official position at Richmond had understood from a lady just arrived by the morning train, that she had heard it stated on the cars day before yesterday, that a lady had said, a few days ago, that her husband had told her a rumor prevailed, and was to some extent credited in official circles at Richmond, that there was still a few gallons of apple brandy left in the Shenandoah Valley, which possibly accounts for the recent defeat of the army of Gen. Early.

Papers that have been industriously publishing and circulating every attack that has been made upon Mr. Boyce, including the resolutions passed and the speeches made at a meeting of exempts at Columbia, have not had the common fairness, in any single case, to publish that gentleman's letter to Mr. Davis, or his speech before the meeting assembled to arraign him. Are the Administration papers afraid for the people to hear the truth as told by Mr. Boyce? Really the course pursued by them looks very much like it.

The Memphis *Appeal* learns that the building of a military telegraph line from Montevallo to Blue Mountain is rapidly progressing.

The Proposition to Arm the Slaves.

The Richmond *Sentinel* and *Enquirer*, the Lynchburg *Virginian*, the Macon *Telegraph & Confederate*, the [illegible] and other papers are [illegible] urging the employment of slaves as soldiers in our armies; and one of the resolutions passed by the six Governors who recently met at Augusta is construed by most persons to mean the same thing. We are willing and desirous that anything and everything that can be made available in the prosecution of the war should be used, but as we can see nothing but evil results to flow from this mad project we protest against it; and to show that we are sustained in this objection by some of the leading papers of the country, we lay the following extracts before our readers:

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

[illegible]

There are going the rounds of the press two suggestions or propositions, which to us seem fraught with so much danger to the country if acted upon, as to call for remonstrance against their adoption. We allude to one [illegible] that 300,000 negroes be enlisted to [illegible], and a second, that the Government [illegible] that number for the same purpose. It has even been asserted that a bill providing for an enlistment has already been framed, has received the sanction of distinguished citizens and high officials, and will be presented to Congress for action at an early day in the coming session.

Both propositions suggest the idea to friends as well as enemies—and the latter will be sure to seize on and make capital of it—that Grant's boast that our resources in men were exhausted, is true. That, notwithstanding our figures and affirmations to the contrary, it is nevertheless true that the last arms-bearing man has been sent to the field, and we are at last forced to follow the odious example of our dastard foe, and put our slaves in the army. Is this so? Must we make this confession, and that, too, without cause? No; we have not yet, and never will, become so exhausted, and there can be no need for assuming so humiliating an attitude before the world.

We have persistently denied the fighting capabilities of the negro, and our journals and military men have ridiculed the idea. And the recitals regarding battles in which the negroes were opposed to us, prove they will not fight. They are a timid race—will not fight even for their own freedom, and hence our army should not be encumbered with them as soldiers. It may be consistent with Yankee cunning and cowardice to make use of the deluded wretches they inveigle into their ranks, by placing them in front of battle to protect their own carcasses, but it illy comports with the chivalry, civilization and humanity that characterizes the people of the South, for which the world gives them credit, and which is at once their pride and boast.

Again—subsistence for army and people is now scarce enough in many localities, and high enough in all, in all conscience, without withdrawing from the productive labor of the country 300,000 negroes, and adding them to the already large number of consumers. It might be done, but it would be attended with extreme hazard—a hazard there is no immediate need of risking.

If such a law were passed, what is to be done with those who may survive the war? This question must be considered. Under the first proposition they are to be enlisted, with the promise of freedom after the war is over. It is not out of place to ask—where will they enjoy that freedom? If in the South, and among our slaves, no deadlier blow could be struck the institution. If camp life has had the bad effects upon educated, reflecting and refined white men, which observing men in and out of the army know it has, how much worse would it be on illiterate and licentious negroes. And thus educated would it be wise to turn them loose among our slaves? Heretofore we have endeavored to get rid of the free negroes already among us; why seek to add more, and increase our troubles? And not solely would danger impend on account of mischievous habits they might form. If there should be any possessing an aptitude for command or war, (and there might be some although incapacitated by nature as a race,) they would incite and lead servile insurrections, or excite discontent and insubordination in localities where they may be present.—The knowledge they would gain of military matters would give them advantages that might entail incalculable troubles upon us. Or under the leadership of unprincipled and ambitious aspirants, they might be used to our disadvantage in a number of ways. And we cannot assert their numbers would not be swelled by bad men from other countries, and they receive countenance and material aid from our present enemies, and perhaps from the abolition governments of Europe. It seems to us this consideration alone should prevent the adoption of any such policy.

Apologists for the plan have urged that the negroes, or a large portion of them, would return to their former condition after the war. This is doubtful. And, we can perceive but little difference between having them among us, bond or free. Perhaps as they would be less suspected and less closely watched as slaves than as freedmen, they would be more dangerous to public peace and safety in the former than they would be in the latter condition.

The proposition for the government to purchase 250,000 negro recruits, is not only open to all the objections we have urged, but has superadded grave economical, financial and political issues. Our currency is now so much depreciated, and credit low, that to add five hundred millions more to our indebtedness would be disastrous. No matter whether it enters into the circulation or not, the addition to the debt by any financial scheme would injuriously affect our currency. The public credit cannot be overtaxed. The casualties of war at once preclude the idea of reimbursing the treasury from the sale of the negroes that might survive, and we have no other tangible security to offer. Consequently the credit can only be asked, and no security beyond government faith be offered. Will this do?

Compensated emancipation, too, is, in effect, the result of any step in the direction of using the negro as indicated. Enlist them for the war, or purchase them; at its close they are to be free. This is Lincoln's policy; this we have opposed, and this we are now fighting against! Are we prepared to stultify ourselves?

At the commencement of the war Vice President Stephens declared in a public address that the corner stone of the new confederation, just then born, was the institution of slavery. For it and its perpetuation we commenced and have kept at war; at all events if our rights in this respect were not the sole, they were the moving cause of our early action. How can we, then, legislate in favor of even indirect compensated emancipation?—We believe independence, politically, could have been secured long ago, had we proffered an abandonment of our cherished institution, through the intervention of foreign Abolition powers. But we occupied higher ground, and to descend from it now would subject us to the derision of the world, and cause all to suspect a weakness that does not exist. As we view it the adoption of the policy indicated by either of the propositions, would subject us to this and more. It would set at naught our theory and all our reasoning in support of the institution of slavery, and utterly condemn us in the eyes of the world, either of gross and wicked inconsistency, or still more wicked and inexcusable inhumanity. Are we, or will we ever be, prepared to brave all Christendom?

[From the Lynchburg Republican.]

A NEW SCHEME TO ABOLITIONIZE THE SOUTH.

It is painful to reflect how soon the landmarks of great principles are lost amid the throes of revolution. For forty years the people of the South have been fiercely battling against the mad schemes of the abolitionists to destroy the institution of domestic slavery. We have uniformly contended that negroes were property, and that slavery was a local institution with which no power under the sun could interfere, save the sovereign States themselves in their individual capacity. For this great principle of the right of the States to regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves we went to war with the North, and for nearly four years have maintained the dreadful conflict with unexampled success. Just at the moment when all the gigantic schemes of the enemy to subjugate us have failed—when Grant is panting for breath to renew a contest in which he has been completely baffled, and Sherman is toiling to escape from the coils of Hood, which threaten the destruction of his army—just at the auspicious moment when the bright and glorious day of independence is about to break upon us with the splendor of an unclouded sun—just at such a moment it is gravely proposed by respectable though chimerical journals in the South to ignore all of our past cardinal principles, surrender the great question for which we went to war, and do for ourselves precisely what Lincoln and the abolitionists proposed to do for us without war—abolish slavery!

This is the naked proposition of those who advocate the conscription of our slaves as soldiers. They propose to conscript "all the able-bodied negroes of the country, between the ages of 18 and 45, respectively," arm and equip them and put them in the field as soldiers, along with our white men. As an inducement to make these negroes faithful to our cause, they are to be given their freedom, and permitted to live amongst us after the war as freemen. The result of such a proposition, if successful, cannot be mistaken by a blind man or an idiot. It will convert the sovereign States of the Confederacy into free negro colonies, with all the social and political evils which attend [illegible] are made free [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would [illegible] have the right to insist at the point of the bayonet, upon enjoying all the civil, social and political rights enjoyed by their former masters, on the ground that they had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the struggle. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pen and the sword. One such consequence [illegible] [illegible] without a shudder [illegible] result? And yet this is the terrible end to which it is now proposed to [illegible] slavery, for we hold it to be impossible that we can escape these calamitous consequences with a half a million of negroes trained to the use of arms and suddenly elevated to the rights and privileges of freemen.

Look at the question in another point of view. If our slaves are made soldiers, they will have to be governed by the same military laws which govern the white men, because we have only one military code. They will, therefore, be *ipso facto* the equal of their masters, entitled to the same rights and subject only to the same punishments. The insolence of our former slaves would have to be endured, or, if punished, they would have the right and the force to retaliate back again, thus destroying the first principle of negro subordination, which is the life of the institution of the South.

But, supposing the question to be fraught with none of these terrible social and political evils, it is perfectly clear to our mind that armed negroes would be a source of perpetual danger and weakness to the South in this struggle, instead of strength. When we shall have armed them what security have we that they will not desert us and join the enemy in a body? Reasoning from all natural principles and from observation, they would certainly do so. It would be folly for them to fight for their proffered liberty, when, by simply walking into the camps of the enemy, they would be *ipso facto* free by Lincoln's proclamation. Place our negroes in the field as soldiers and they would surrender every position which they might be placed to defend, for it is idle to talk to sensible men about the fidelity of slaves. That is a subject which will do to amuse the brains of romancers, but the experience of this war, as well as the teaching of common sense, have shown that not one negro in a thousand will refuse to accept the proffered boon of freedom tendered by the Yankees when he can do so with impunity. To arm the slaves is to arm a powerful foe in our own midst!

Nor is this all. When we conscript all the able-bodied negroes, who are to cultivate our fields and support our armies? Put the white men and negroes all in the field, and what will follow but general starvation? With the negro in the field and in the trenches he is a powerful and indispensable auxiliary to our cause. This is the capacity in which Lincoln fears the power of slavery. Five thousand negroes with the spade have made Richmond invulnerable to all the powerful and ingenious assaults of the enemy. The same number have enabled Charleston to withstand the most terrible and prolonged siege of modern warfare. With the spade and the hoe our slaves are more powerful than an army with banners, but with arms in their hands they at once become a source of fearful weakness and inevitable destruction.

We caution the people and the press in all solemnity against countenancing this new and mad scheme of abolition—this scheme to convert the Southern States into free negro colonies—to make the slave the equal of the white man—to rob the master of his rightful property—to emancipate the slaves against positive State enactments—to destroy all hope of civil liberty in the South, and make to Lincoln and the world the humiliating confession that we are incapable of defending our property or our freedom.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

SHERIDAN AND SHERMAN.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 23rd, received at Richmond, gives later news from the North. The general news is not very important. We make room for the following:

SHERIDAN'S LAST OFFICIAL FALSEHOOD—HE AMENDS HIS FORMER DISPATCHES.

Fifteen hundred Yankee wounded from the fight at Cedar Creek have arrived at Martinsburg, and, according to Stanton's bulletin, fifteen hundred prisoners! The same dignified and truthful document announces that "Gen. Custer arrived at Washington this afternoon with ten rebel battle-flags displayed from the railroad engine." The following is Sheridan's last official dispatch, which the reader will do well to remember comes from a General that has just fallen back behind Cedar Creek for safety:

CEDAR CREEK, VIRGINIA,
October 21—4 P. M.

Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point:

I pursued the routed forces of the enemy nearly to Mount Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th and 20th, without an organized regiment of his army. From the accounts of our prisoners who have escaped, and citizens, the rout was complete.

About two thousand of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountain on the left.

For ten miles on the line of retreat, the road and country were covered with small arms, thrown away by the flying rebels, and other debris.

Forty-eight pieces of captured artillery are now at my headquarters.

I think that not less than three hundred wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed.

The accident of the morning turned to our advantage as much as though the whole movement had been planned.

The only regret I have is the capture, in the early morning, of from eight hundred to one thousand of our men.

I am now sending to the War Department ten battle-flags.

The loss of artillery in the morning was seven from Crook, eleven from Emory, and six from Wright.

From all that I can learn, I think that Early's reinforcements could not be less than twelve thousand men.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Maj. General Commanding.

THE LATEST FROM SHERMAN—THE "PURSUIT" OF HOOD STILL KEPT UP.

A telegram from Chattanooga, dated the 21st, after stating that "it is believed that both armies are in North Georgia," says:

Hood is reported to be rapidly moving down Brownstown Valley to Jacksonville and Talladega, where he strikes the railroad to Montgomery.

Sherman's army, stripped of every pound of superfluous baggage, is in hot pursuit of the enemy, who has so much start and flies so fearfully that his capture is not assured.

A train came up to Tilton from Atlanta to-day.

A small party of rebel cavalry attempted to tear up the track below Acworth yesterday, but were driven off by the train guard. Otherwise all is quiet along the Atlanta road.

LATER.

THE MISSOURI CAMPAIGN—PRICE DEFEATED—CAPTURE OF THE ROANOKE, ETC.

Northern papers of the 24th furnish the following interesting summary;

Gold is again advancing, the Baltimore quo[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The following are the telegrams relating to

[illegible] AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The following telegrams, purporting to detail the operations in Missouri, which wound up with the "[illegible] victory last Saturday," are taken from the New York *Tribune* of Monday. The only wonder is that considering "the political exigency" they did not claim to have exterminated Price and his whole army to the last man. We never felt more sure that "Old Pap Price" was flourishing than since reading these telegrams:

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Friday, Oct. 21.

General Blunt has been stubbornly resisting the advance of Gen. Price all day.

Blunt is falling back slowly, contesting every inch of ground as he retires.

The force of Gen. Price is estimated at 26,000 men.

General Curtis is concentrating his force on the Little Blue River.

Gov. Carney has telegraphed that the danger is very great, and to send every available man to the front.

Troops are going forward rapidly.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Saturday, Oct. 22.

Heavy fighting has been going on all this afternoon.

The rebels attempted to pass around and envelop our left.

During this operation Gen. Curtis dealt them a heavy blow.

The Rebel loss is heavy, certainly heavier than ours.

Among the Rebel killed to-day is the notorious Todd, of Missouri.

Gen. Pleasanton is pressing the enemy severely from the East.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 23, 1864.

A dispatch from Gen. Curtis, dated Kansas City, at 6 o'clock last night, says:

I have been pressed all day, and this afternoon the enemy passed around my flank, when I gave him heavy blows for two hours. I have heard firing in the East, and just received a messenger from General Pleasanton who is fighting on the other side.

Leavenworth papers of the 20 furnish the following:

Gen. Blunt, with 2000 cavalry and four howitzers, entered Lexington on Tuesday.

On Wednesday Price attacked him with an overwhelming force, and after a sharp fight drove him from the city. Blunt fell back to the Little Blue River, fighting desperately and retarding the advance of the enemy. On Thursday and Friday skirmishing continued between the Little and Big Blue.

Yesterday something of an engagement seems to have occurred between the main force of Price and Curtis, but the locality of the battle is not known, or has anything been received at headquarters here since Curtis' dispatch of last night. Blunt lost about fifty men in the fight of Wednesday.

Gen. Pleasanton is believed to be co-operating with Curtis and Rosecrans, and A. J. Smith is near by.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 22.

The fight yesterday between the Little Blue River and Independence was a very gallant affair. We fought Price's entire army five hours. McLean's Colorado battery silenced the rebel guns.

Col. Hoyt made a gallant sabre charge with a battalion of the 15th Kansas. The 2d Colorado lost sixty killed and wounded. Among the former is Major Smith, commanding the regiment. Our total loss was over 400.

We evacuated Independence, falling back on the Big Blue. The militia have arrived. This morning we hold the line of the Big Blue. Generals Curtis, Blunt and Deitzler were on the ground.

About 10 o'clock this morning Col. Jennison, with the 15th Kansas and several guns, was attacked at Byron Ford by a heavy column of the enemy. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels forced the Ford, Jennison falling back toward Crampert and the State line.

Col. Moonlight went to his assistance. Both commands got separated from the main force. A portion of the Kansas militia fought near Pickney's Mills, but were compelled to retreat, and, falling back to Shawneetown, the main body of the militia marched to Kansas City, where their headquarters are now. They occupy entrenchments and are in good spirits.

Colonels Jennison, Moonlight and Maj. Hart, with Gen. Curtis' body guard, fought the enemy until after dark, driving them four miles over an open prairie.

Our loss was inconsiderable, that of the rebels more than 400. We captured 150 stand of arms, and took prisoner the rebel Captain Van Valkenburg, brother of the New York Congressman.

Jennison and Moonlight are at the State line. Price is at Wagon Farm, moving rapidly in three columns at sundown.

A message has been received from Gen. Pleasanton stating that he was pressing Price with twenty thousand men, he had fought them on the field of yesterday, drove them from Independence and pursuing them sharply. Price is heading for Kansas, and may cross the State line on his retreat. We move to Olathe soon.

Our rear had a sharp skirmish with the rebels at the Big Blue this evening, capturing 14 and killing 1.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23, 1864.

A general battle has been fought and a victory won. Price's whole army is reported to be retreating rapidly South. Our cavalry is in hot pursuit, altogether with Pleasanton's forces numbering 1500 men only.

The enemy may strike for Fort Scott, but will be too closely followed to do much damage.

Pleasanton closed yesterday's battle at Independence by capturing a large number of prisoners and three pieces of artillery.

This morning our line was formed five miles south of Kansas City, on the West Point road.

Skirmishing continued several hours, when the whole force advanced and heavy fighting ensued. The enemy rapidly fell back and formed a new line a mile and a half from the first position. An artillery engagement succeeded, our infantry meanwhile slowly advancing. Fighting was kept up for ten miles from this point, the enemy gradually falling back.

Pleasanton then came in on our left, and a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the enemy.

When our infantry left the front our whole cavalry went in vigorous pursuit, the infantry following them.

General Blunt had command of the volunteer force on the left and General Deitzler that in the centre, composed of militia, who behaved gallantly.

The 2d Colorado Volunteers, Colonel Ford, in the thickest of the fight, made several brilliant charges.

General Deitzler, Governor Carney and General Curtis [illegible] [illegible] the advance.

Our loss [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] rebels, from the number of dead and wounded left on the field, must have been very great.

CAPTURE AND [illegible] OF THE STEAMER ROANOKE.

A telegram, dated Halifax, 22d, gives the following version of this affair:

The Roanoke left Havana for New York on her regular day, and proceeded on her course until evening, in the usual manner, without anything remarkable occurring.

Captain Drew retired to his cabin about 10 o'clock P. M. At that time a number of passengers were assembled aft, singing.

Suddenly, several men, armed with revolvers, entered his cabin, and in a moment he found himself handcuffed.

Others of the party, meanwhile, adopted similar measures in other parts of the ship, and in a few minutes she was completely in possession of the captors.

Only two shots were fired. One took effect on the carpenter of the Roanoke, who, offering resistance, was shot dead.

The captors having gained possession, at once shaped the course of the vessel for Bermuda.—On arriving off the Island, they did not attempt to enter the harbor, but waited for a passing vessel, by which they could get rid of the crew and passengers. There were fifty of the former and thirty of the latter—mostly Spanish.

The Roanoke had but little freight, but she had forty to fifty thousand dollars, partly in specie and partly in paper, on board. She had also but very little coal on board when the transfer took place.

After the Matilde reached Bermuda with her passengers, a party from the Roanoke arrived there in boats, the latter vessel having been set on fire and burned.

THE NEW MARYLAND CONSTITUTION.

The Baltimore *American*, of Monday, P. M., says:

An application was made in the Superior Court this morning by Thos. S. Alexander, Esq., for a mandamus to compel Governor Bradford to throw out the soldiers' vote. It was refused by Judge Martin, and an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, before which tribunal the hearing will be had in a few days.

We think an *Early* change in the command of the army of the Valley would be productive of good results. It is folly to talk about the plundering propensities of troops turning a victory into defeat where General and Commanding officers do their duty. We think there can be but little doubt but too much apple brandy has been dispensed at the Valley head quarters.

Bank officers of Lynchburg, who were sent to Richmond under order 77, have been released by the Secretary of War.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Raleigh, Saturday, Oct. 15th, 1864, Hon. JOHN ROBERT DONNELL. Judge Donnell was a native of Ireland. He left that country at an early age and came to Newbern to share the fortunes of an uncle residing there. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, graduating with the highest honors of the institution in 1807. On leaving the University, he engaged in the study of Law in the office of Judge Gaston, the example of whose eminent virtues were not lost on his pupil, who ever regarded him with the highest veneration. In 1815 he was chosen Solicitor of the Newbern Circuit, and discharged the duties of that office with great acceptance, though encountering at every court the ablest lawyers then at the bar—such men as Gaston, Stanly and [illegible]. In 1819 he was elected a Judge of the Superior court, and in 1826 one of the Trustees of the University. He retained this Judicial office till 1836, when he resigned it, preferring to devote himself to the occupations of a private life and the care of an increasing estate. In the exercise of his functions he was remarkable for his courtesy, patient attention and deliberate and impartial application of the law. He possessed in a high degree the qualities that make the able and useful Judge. Unambitious of political distinction, though few could have entered that field with fairer prospects for success, and always strongly disposed to shun every form of notoriety, he passed the remaining nearly thirty years of his life in quiet seclusion among his family and friends, in the beautiful city which was his home, contented and happy in the offices of neighborly kindness and domestic affection, and in the management of his private fortune, which under the control of his sagacity, energy and prudence, became a very large one even for Eastern North Carolina. No less in his retirement than in his public life he enjoyed to the fullest degree the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He was for many years an influential member of the vestry of Christ's Church at Newbern, and we do not doubt that the growing infirmities of his later years and his entrance into the dark valley were cheered with the light of christian hope. Judge Donnell married the daughter of the elder Gov. Richard Dobbs Spaight, a sister of the second Governor of that name. Of his four children, three still live to mourn the loss of an excellent parent and perpetuate the memory of his virtues.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

200 BAGS COTTON FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL 200 BAGS COTTON OF GOOD quality, delivered at any point on the North Carolina Railroad.
G. W. SWEPSON.
Oct 29-3t Haw River P. O., N. C.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM this Department to the different counties in the State, a large lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.—This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Books ready for tacking the Cards on, and may be sold at $22.50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.—These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.
Oct 21-d1w w4t.
State papers copy; Dailies six times others four times and forward bill to Maj. Dowd.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the PROGRESS on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at
Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

LOST,

ON THE STREET, BETWEEN MY RESIDENCE and the Grave Yard, on Sunday afternoon, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be paid if left at the Progress office or returned to me.
Oct 17-4t MRS. C. P. PENNINGTON.